

8-11-1964

Kabul Times (August 11, 1964, vol. 3, no. 136)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (August 11, 1964, vol. 3, no. 136)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 690.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/690>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +34°C. Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 6.44 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.15 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 136.

KABUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11 1964. (ASAD: 20, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Cyprus Govt. Officially Asks USSR For Military Assistance; Peace Is Restored On Island

NICOSIA, August, 11, (Reuter).—

A CYPRUS government spokesman Monday confirmed that the government had officially asked the Soviet Union for military aid immediately after Turkish attacks started.

A well informed government source denied reports that the United Arab Republic and Syria had been asked for military aid but said these countries had been asked for "general support."

A well-informed Cyprus government source disclosed Monday that Greek-Cypriot military casualties totalled 1 killed and 18 wounded in fighting in the Mansoura region in the northwest of the island in the past three days.

Despite heavy Turkish air attacks the government forces were still holding all positions in the region, the source said.

President Makarios Monday flew by helicopter to Ktima in western Cyprus to visit some victims of the weekend battle on the northern coast.

The British High Commissioner, Major-General Sir Alec Bishop, Monday offered the Cyprus government medical aid in the form of supplies and medical teams to help treat the wounded. They will come from army and Royal Air Force resources on the island, a high commission spokesman said here last night.

Reuter correspondent, Peter Hellier writes: He saw more than 100 wounded Greek Cypriots in Ktima hospital, including many critically injured by incendiary bombs dropped by Turkish planes.

Ten injured men had died overnight, and their relatives surrounded the President with wails and cries as he left the hospital. They shouted "long live Makarios," "ask help from anywhere," and "ask from our friends."

Archbishop Makarios, visibly distressed, said: "I will never forget such scenes as I have seen here."

At Polis correspondents had seen the charred and twisted body of a 15-year-old Greek boy killed by fire bombs.

(The Turks have consistently charged Cyprus with inhuman behaviour against the Turkish community in Cyprus. According to Ankara, Turkish air attack was aimed at stopping Greek Cypriot authorities against Turks.)

Hellier says: this morning I watched a Turkish jet fighter swoop down over the hills surrounding Polis in northwest Cyprus.

"As I drove into the town with other correspondents we heard the rattle of machine-gun fire and later found some bullets embedded in the doors of a coffee shop in the centre of the town."

"I saw no one injured and the Turkish jets did not return."

A well informed government source said it was believed the Turkish air attack on Polis, in which ten people were slightly wounded, might have been a single aircraft "looting up" the town while on reconnaissance.

The source said the aircraft could have approached low over the sea and escaped radar.

Commenting on the lack of United Nations official confirmation of the government report that four Turkish destroyers were off Mansoura bay during the night, the source said the U.N. had told the government it sent

aircraft over the area which sighted two vessels going away from the Cyprus coast at 4 a.m. local time (0200 GMT).

In a telegramme to the President of Security Council Sivert Nielsen Turkish Premier, according to DPA, has said Turkey must remain on the alert until the United Nations forces on Cyprus can effectively control the cease-fire and until pacification of the Mediterranean island has effectively been carried out.

Following the council's appeal, Turkey had stopped all actions on Cyprus, especially in the area of Kokkina, the message said.

But the telegramme claimed that new attacks by the Greek Cypriot had taken place late last Sunday and early on Monday, killing three Turks.

"If such attacks were to continue, the Turkish government would have no choice but to go on protecting the lives of the innocent inhabitants of Kokkina," he stressed in his telegramme.

The Turkish government certainly hoped that the Security Council, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and the peace-keeping force on Cyprus would take action to uphold the principles of the U.N. charter and of the Council resolutions on Cyprus.

Also Archbishop Makarios gave the assurance to the United Nations that Cyprus would abide by the cease-fire on Cyprus desired by the Security Council.

In telegrammes to UN Secretary-General U Thant and Nielsen, Makarios said the Cyprus government already had proclaimed a cease-fire, unilaterally, late on

(Contd. on page 4)

Planning Minister Clarifies Budget

KABUL, Aug. 11.—The total state budget amounts to Af. 8,568,000,000, according to Mr. Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Planning.

The Minister, in an interview with Bakhtar News Agency, was clarifying the budget as approved by the National Assembly. He said that Af. 4,295,000,000 of this total is included in the operating and development budgets and has been collected from local revenues and the sale of consumption goods granted or loaned by friendly countries to Afghanistan under favourable terms.

The National Assembly recently voted on this.

It is anticipated that according to the long term technical and financial agreements with friendly countries, Af. 4,273,000,000 will be provided through providing experts and equipment needed for development projects.

These agreements have been approved by the National Assembly at times when projects related to them have been referred to the assembly.

Mr. Yaftali added that the two above figures total Af. 8,568,000,000 which are the estimated expenditures for the government for the year 1343.

Yousufzai Outlines Plans For Economic Development

MAIDAN, Aug. 11.—Mr. Mohammad Baqi Yousufzai, the Governor of Wardak Province, visited Behsud on Sunday. Addressing a gathering, Mr. Yousufzai outlined the plans for economic development which will be launched by the Government.

He assured them that he will keep direct contact with them to find out their views on methods of improving living conditions.

He said that after the compilations that Cyprus would province, a plan will be launched to improve agricultural industry and education.

Economic Progress Shared Widely Around The World In 1963, Reports IMF

WASHINGTON, August 11.—**ECONOMIC** progress was shared widely throughout many parts of the world last year, the International Monetary Fund reported Monday.

Economic output expanded in all industrial countries, the Fund noted in its 1964 annual report. Countries that primarily export raw materials—most of which are developing countries—shared in the increased world prosperity through large gains both in export volume and export prices.

Increases in prices of raw materials in late 1963 and this year, the Fund said, make "the immediate prospects of primary producing (raw material exporting) countries more favourable than for many years."

The increase in production in industrial countries was more rapid in 1963 than in the previous year, the Fund said, and the trend in early 1964 "was clearly upward."

These developments brought "a larger expansion in world trade than had been experienced for some years." The increase in earning of primary producing

countries was 9 per cent, about the same as the increase in world trade as a whole.

Prices for these countries' exports "by early 1964 had almost returned to their level prior to the general downturn that began in 1957," the Fund reported. It added that the improvement in export earnings was widespread among the developing nations and was spreading further as 1963 ended.

Improvement in export earnings brought a \$1,500 million improvement in the international payments position of the primary producing countries as a whole. While the outpayments of these nations exceeded their receipts in 1962 they had a surplus of receipts in 1963.

A nation's balance of payments includes not only trade, but also such items as the international flow of investment funds, foreign

(Contd. on page 4)

Saigon Closes Its Consulate In Jakarta As Indonesia Raises Ties With Hanoi

SAIGON, August, 11, (Reuter).—

SOUTH Vietnam is today closing its consulate general office in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta because of Indonesia's decision to raise its consulate in the North Vietnam capital of Hanoi to embassy status, a Foreign Affairs Ministry communique said here today.

Johnson Signs Congress Resolution On Vietnam Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, (Reuter).—President Johnson Monday signed a resolution passed by Congress approving his actions in the Vietnam crisis and said: "our one desire, our one determination, is that the people of Southeast Asia be left in peace to work out their own destinies in their own way."

"The position of the United States is stated plainly," he added.

"To any armed attack upon our forces, we shall reply."

"To any in Southeast Asia who ask our help in defending their freedom, we shall give it."

President Johnson said that there was nothing in Southeast Asia which the United States coveted—no territory, no military position, no political ambition.

It was "everlastingly right" that the United States should be resolute in reply to aggression and steadfast in support of its friends.

"But it is everlastingly necessary that our actions should be careful and measured," he said.

"We are the most powerful of all nations—we must strive also to be the most responsible of nations."

Henry Cabot Lodge, former US ambassador in Saigon, said Monday he believed the North Vietnamese could not have attacked the US destroyer Maddox without Peking's authority.

Speaking to reporters after briefing a House foreign affairs subcommittee, Lodge, who is about to leave on a tour of European capitals for President Johnson, said that if North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh wanted to stop "aggression in South Vietnam," the Chinese would not let him.

It was "safe to assume" that Ho Chi Minh was not a free agent, Lodge said he "had to believe" that the attack on the Maddox could not have occurred without Peking's approval.

Lodge said that Chinese personnel had been seen in South Vietnam by South Vietnamese agents and heard making speeches on radio broadcasts in the country.

Hakeemi Opens Mehry High School Laboratories

HERAT, Aug. 11.—The new building of physics and chemistry laboratories of the Herat Mahry High School was opened by Mr. Hakeemi provincial Governor at a special ceremony on Sunday morning.

Governor Hakeemi, described, in his opening speech, the role of science and education in modern life and the changes being effected in the educational system in Afghanistan.

He also thanked the directors of public works for the speedy execution of the work. The new annex to the school has a single floor and contains 6 rooms plus two corridors. Mehry High School for Girls has 30 Sections and 1,350 students.

South Vietnam has also requested the Indonesian government to recall without delay its mission in Saigon, the South Vietnamese capital, the communique said.

The announcement said the Indonesian Consul General here had confirmed that his government's consulate general in Hanoi and the North Vietnamese consulate-general in Jakarta would soon be raised to embassy level.

This Indonesian decision is "a serious breach in the friendship" between Indonesia and South Vietnam, the communique declared, and the South Vietnamese government vigorously protested against it.

Also in Saigon the Prime Minister, Major-General Nguyen Khanh, said today that Chinese troops were in North Vietnam.

Asked if it was a large force, he replied: "In my view, yes. Large is a relative term."

About 15 MIG aircraft from China were stationed in Hanoi on Friday, he added.

The Prime Minister was speaking to journalists at St. Jacques a beach resort 40 miles southeast of Saigon where the government has established a new military headquarters.

At the United Nations, South Vietnam Monday pledged co-operation to the United Nations "in its efforts to secure peace and international security in Southeast Asia."

The pledge was in a statement issued by the office of the permanent observer of the Republic-Nguyen Phu Duc.

It contrasted with North Vietnam's rejection Saturday of a UN Security Council invitation to tell the council its side of the clash between US navy craft and North Vietnam patrol boats Aug. 24 and a U.S. strike at the patrol boat bases.

At the insistence of the Soviet Union the council opened the way for Hanoi to send a spokesman here for further debate on peace in Southeast Asia or to present its case in written form. The United States agreed to giving the northerners a hearing if South Vietnam also was invited and the council sent its bid to both.

The Hanoi Foreign Ministry came back Saturday with a blast that the Security Council had no right to sit in judgement on North Vietnam's actions. It was broadcast on Hanoi radio.

The North and the South Vietnamese statements were not contained in any document handed to the United Nations. Officially they were regarded only as press statements.

BAMIAN, Aug. 11.—The foundation stone of the village school for boys at Netaq village in Ka-kolung District was laid by the district chief of Rural Development Department on Sunday. Land for the school has been donated by one of the prominent villagers and funds to build the school are being contributed by the villagers themselves.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sahabuddin Kurbbaki
Editor
J. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer-3
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 (Ext. 03)
22951 (4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Af. 250
Half Yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80

FOREIGN \$ 10
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 6

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 11, 1964

New Constitution

Kabul Times has finished the publication of the draft of new Afghan Constitution. As announced earlier by the Secretariat of Constitutional Committee, the text published in this paper was an unofficial translation made by the Secretariat and it will issue the official translation of it in a pamphlet form soon.

As surely the readers of this paper have noticed, the government has put lots of painstaking work in preparing the draft. This constitution is the first national document which has been so carefully and deeply analysed before submitting it to public opinion. Between now and September 9th when the Loya Jirga convenes to discuss the new constitution and pass a decision upon it, the public should have ample opportunity to express their views upon various provisions of the document. Similarly, the members of Loya Jirga will have a chance to shape their opinion regarding it during this time.

Clearly and overtly, the aim of the new constitution is to guarantee the kind of society in which individual liberties may flourish and the nation may achieve its noble aims. That the best government is one in which one branch does not impose its will and tyranny over the other, has been discussed by political philosophers throughout the ages and many countries have actually adopted this system. The new Afghan constitution has also provided for such a system.

Its chapter on individual liberties contains provisions which will indeed enhance the freedom of man in this country and the public will feel that they are part of the whole in which their status is supreme.

We have seen throughout history and we are experiencing right now that the monarch in this country is the repository of our national aspirations and it is the sovereign who symbolises the unity of this nation. In the new constitution the role played by the King is one of the co-ordinator and conciliator of different interests. The role played by the monarch according to the new constitution has given a unique flavour to the document. It is indeed one of the several elements em-

(Contd. on page 3)

All Nations Should Enjoy Benefits Of Trade For Their Economic Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held in Geneva March 23-June 16, 1964 was an unprecedented gathering of its kind. The United Nations office of Public Information in a report just issued has evaluated the results of this historic conference. The first part of the report deals with a review of action taken by the conference, which is presented here in two instalments.

Delegations from 120 countries, most of them headed by cabinet ministers, gathered in Geneva for 12 weeks this past Spring to discuss, negotiate and—in the end—adopt a programme of practical action in the field of international trade aimed at increasing exports and the export earnings of developing countries and accelerating their economic development.

Thus, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was convened to better adapt world trade to the development needs of two-thirds of the world's population and to reverse the present trends in trade described by United Nations Secretary-General U. Thant as "the dilemma of our times".

As part of the Final Act, embodying its findings and recommendations, the Conference agreed that:

"The international community must combine its efforts to ensure that all countries—regardless of size, of wealth, of economic and social system—enjoy the benefits of international trade for their economic development and social progress."

The Conference also agreed that developed, industrialised countries should assist the developing countries in their efforts to speed up economic and social progress, with special attention for "the less developed among them"; adopted a series of specific recommendations for action by governments and international bodies; and proposed continuing machinery in the field of trade and development.

WIDENING GAP
In a period when their import requirements and need for technical knowledge have been increasing, developing countries have been faced with a situation in which their export earnings and capacity to import goods and services have been inadequate. The growth in their imports has not been matched by a commensurate expansion in their export earnings.

African Economy

Exports Greater By 50 Per Cent Earnings

That the economic dependence of the newly liberated countries on yesterday's metropolises is the chief pillar of the neocolonial endeavours, that the political unity of Africa should be evolved and reflected to the greatest degree on mutual economic ties of the African countries, that the state of affairs in this regard is not satisfactory and that positions have crystallised at the world economic conference which may be extremely important for all Africa are matters in which the participants in the Cairo summit are agreed in principle. If the social-economic reality were quickly and easily adjustable to the economic and political concepts, the road would be straight and narrow from the foregoing conclusions to the practical economic unification of Africa; the diminishing of economic dependence on non-African factors, along with the organisation and systematic strengthening of commodity, credit, transport and all manner of technical and personal ties among the African countries.

RECORD OF 10 YEARS

Unfortunately, reality is much more complex, and the road from

ings. The resulting "trade gap" has been widening and, according to UN estimates, could reach the order of \$20 billion by 1970, on the basis of an annual 5 per cent rate of economic growth set as the target for the United Nations Development Decade, and on the basis of the trends of the 1950's. The terms of trade have been unfavourable for the developing countries, many of which received declining prices for their commodity exports at a time when prices of imported manufactured goods were rising. This, together with other unfavourable trends, seriously hampers the efforts of these countries to develop, diversify and industrialise.

PLANS FRUSTRATED
In recent years, developing countries have turned increasingly to economic and social planning as a means of accelerating their rate of growth but however realistic these plans may be, their realisation is hindered by the instability of international markets for primary products and by condition restricting the access of primary commodities, semi-manufactures and manufactures to the markets of developed countries.

The problem is illustrated by the disparity in the quantity of export-import trade between developing countries and developed market-economy countries between 1950 and 1962. During that period exports from the latter group of countries to the developing countries almost doubled, rising from \$10.6 million to \$21 million annually. This contrasted with the exports of developing countries to the market-economy countries which increased only 50 per cent, rising from \$13.2 million to \$20.6 million.

The reason for this disparity can be attributed to a number of factors to which a general reference has already been made. Specific policies regarding the expansion of exports of developing countries include "price-support programmes, customs duties and internal taxes as well as fiscal charges imposed on the consumption of tropical products, the subsidising of primary products similar to those of interest to developed countries, and higher tariffs on processed products. These factors have contributed to the sluggishness of the demand for the products of developing countries and, in the case of some commodities, to the accumulation

of surpluses which have tended to exercise a depressing effect on world commodity prices.

NEED FOR CHANGE
At Geneva, therefore, there was widespread recognition of the need for an appropriate change in the present structure of international trade in a way that would afford the developing countries the opportunity of earning adequate supplies of foreign exchange.

In drawing up its recommendations, the Conference was guided by the essential consideration that at the root of foreign trade difficulties facing developing countries and other countries highly dependent on a narrow range of primary commodities are the slow rate of growth of demand for their exports, the increasing participation of developed countries in world trade in primary commodities, and the deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries from 1950 to 1962. An additional factor has been the widespread use of substitutes and synthetics.

It was thus recognised that urgent action on a wide front was required in the field of commodities. This action should include international commodity arrangements and the removal of existing or potential obstacles to commodity trade; compensatory financing, offered as an appropriate solution to meet the problems caused by short-term fluctuations in primary commodity prices; and the promotion in industries with an export potential in developing countries so as to reduce reliance on a mere expansion of exports of primary products and raw materials.

In addition, the Conference recognised the need for appropriate measures to stimulate trade between countries having different economic and social systems, including trade between countries with centrally-planned economies and industrially developed countries with market economies.

Likewise, it was recognised that the role of the public sector, as well as that of private capital, domestic and foreign, is vital to the development process; that a wider range of products of developing countries should have free access to the markets of developed countries and to the markets of other developing countries; and that special measures favouring the exports from developing countries are needed.

Mr. Kadir Taraky who has been writing articles on the draft Constitution of Afghanistan, wrote another article in Anis on the basic liberties included in our draft Constitution. The article gives a comprehensive view of the historical development of human rights and basic individual liberties in various countries. The writer has quoted a number of constitutional articles pertaining to the individual liberties guaranteed by constitutions of some other countries.

Of course, with this line major changes and undertakings imposed themselves in the system of African transport. Quite notorious are the instances in tele-communications: in order to speak from Accra to Cairo, it is necessary to call by London, while the Cairo-Tripoli contact goes by way of Rome. There are many similar instances and they explain why some farm produce from African countries are easily shipped to France, while in another African country there is hunger and a great dearth for just that sort of commodity.

BIGGEST PROBLEM
According to Cairo commentators, the greatest problem confronting the young African countries striving for faster industrialisation is the lack of capital for investment and week consumer market for industrial commodities manufactured by the newly built

factories. With at least the initial forms of common economic planning and a mutual division of labour, Africa might offer direct possibilities to build industrial projects rendering it independent in the processing of its own agricultural and mineral resources, and in equipping it with simple machinery, electrical apparatus, building material, motor vehicles, lesser ships, etc.

So far a comparatively large number of African countries have officially accepted economic association with the Western-European Six. To be exact, eight

PRESS At Glance

"Fire in the Heart of the Green Island" was the caption of an editorial published in yesterday's Anis. For about eight months, said the editorial, the green and beautiful island of Cyprus with an area of 3573 miles and 580,000 population in the heart of the Mediterranean sea has been the scene of heavy fighting caused by differences existing between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The Republic of Cyprus came into being as a free state after the 1359 agreement signed by Britain, Greece, and Turkey. According to the provisions of this agreement under specific circumstances the three countries have the right to interfere in the affairs of Cyprus. In December 1959 Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Fazl Kuchuk were elected as President and Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus respectively. Each of the two leaders has been given the right to veto the implementation of those decisions affecting the life of the community.

In 1960, the editorial went on, after General Grivas, the former leader of EOKA, left, Cyprus, peace and security were restored in the island and both Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities took joint measures towards the development of their country. But last year due to the decision of Makarios to amend the constitution of Cyprus, a great rift appeared between the President and Vice-President and this was eventually followed by armed clashes between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

No attempts including the peace-seeking operations of the United Nations by sending its forces to the island, and President Johnson's efforts have yielded any satisfactory result.

As we have noticed, the situation has become more serious and explosive by the Greek armed force movement in the Turkish Cypriot areas and the raids launched by the Turkish air force Saturday night and Sunday on the military installation of Greek Cypriot communities. There is no doubt, the editorial continued, that at present when the events in the Congo, and Southeast Asia have caused concern to the world, it is feared that the world may plunge once again into a bloody and fearful war if Greek reacts and the big powers take sides with the two countries, Turkey and Greece.

The draft Constitution of Afghanistan said the article, has provided for individual liberties. It provided that freedom is the natural right of every person. The state is obliged to respect and protect the freedom and dignity of every individual. The daily Islah yesterday commented editorially on forestry in the Pakhtia province. Each of our provinces, said the editorial, has its own special geographical feature and natural resources. In fact economic development and big investments in the face of many problems require patience and courage.

In our country unfortunately, due to unfavourable conditions, natural resources are not exploited and the cottage industries are

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

I. English Programme:
4:00-5:30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
19 m band.
II. English Programme:
5:30-6:00 p.m. AST 15125 kc=
19 m band.
Urdu programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.
III. English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.
Russian Programme:
7:30-11:30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62 m band.
Arabic Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. AST 11735 kc=
25 m band.
French Programme:
11:30-12:00 midnight 15225 kc=
19 m band.
German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
25 m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music

Western Music

Sunday, 9:00-9:55 p.m. classical and light programme. Friday 1:00-1:45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5:00-5:30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5:00-5:30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Karachi-Kandahar
Arrival-1200
Maimana-Mazar
Arrival-1310
Beirut-Tehran, Kandahar.
Arrival-1315
Kunduz.
Arrival-1625
AEROFLOT
Moscow, Tashkent
Arrival-0920
Departures
ARIANA
Kabul, Mazar, Maimana.
Departures, 0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure, 1400
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure, 1500
AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow.
Departure, 1140

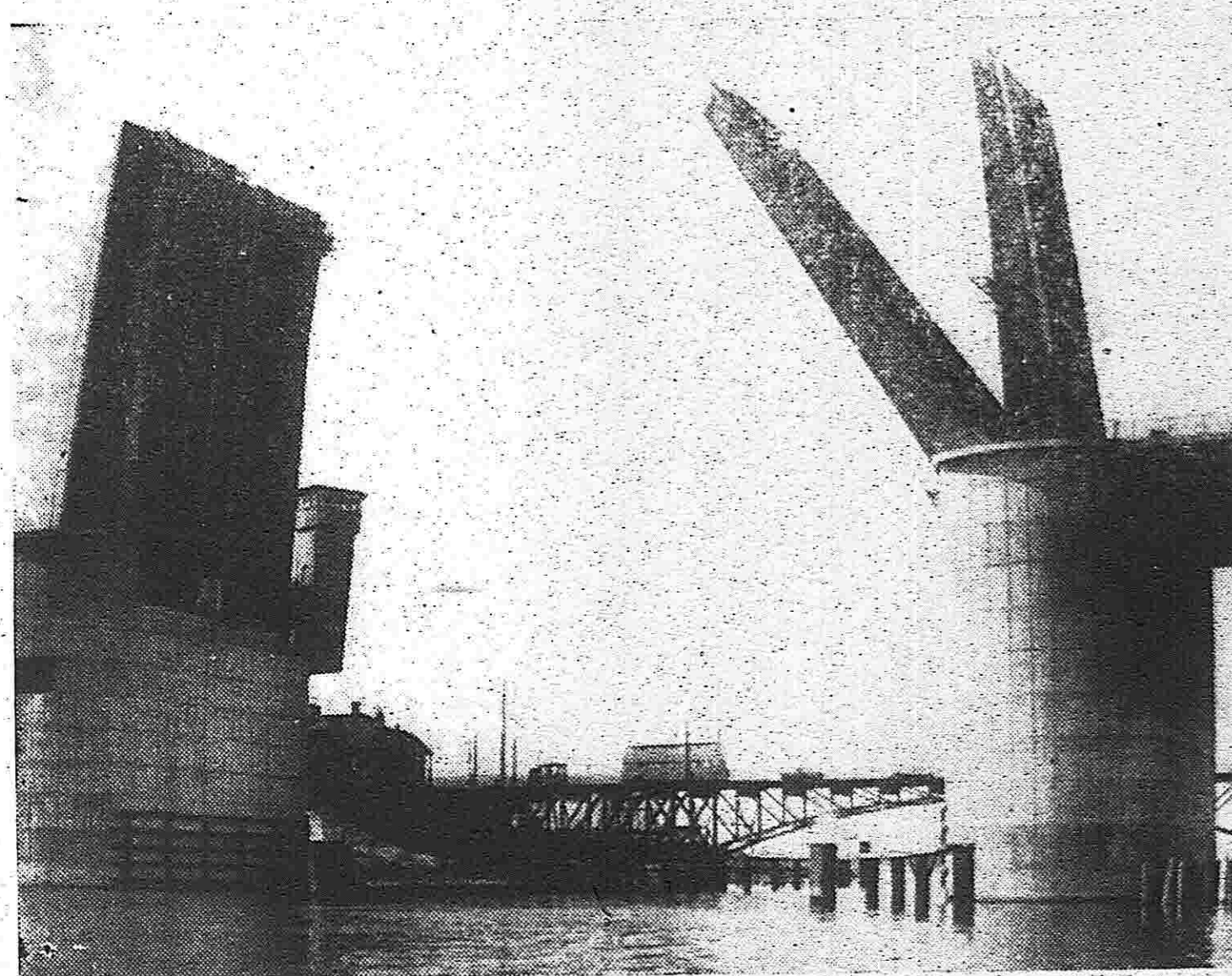
Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-21122
Traffic 20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan New Clinic 20452
24272
24378
20046
D'Afghanistan Bank 20413
Bakhtar News Agency 21771
Afghan National Bank 22318
Airport 20887
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Boo Ali Phone No. 23573

Pharmacies

Yousufi Phone No. 21584
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Feroz Phone No. 24273
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Feroz Phone No. 24296
Ferhad Phone No. 20531
Zaman

Europe's Largest Bascule Bridge



Actually, Europe's largest bascule bridge, spanning the Trave river in Luebeck, should have been inaugurated during May. But just before the date scheduled, the West German Minister of Transport who was to be in charge of the inauguration ceremony, had to be advised of a delay. The reason: Serious damage to the bridge mechanism, caused

by someone not familiar with its working. The damage arose when workers were about to line the flaps of the bridge with a layer of mastic asphalt. When there was a sudden, strong rainfall, work had to be interrupted. Some of the workers then thought that the held-up vessels on the river should, meanwhile, be allowed to proceed, switch-

ed on the engines and raised the flaps of the drawbridge. But the counterweights, calculated for flaps plus a thick layer of asphalt—which had been alright for lowering the flaps—were too heavy for raising them. The resulting damage to the bridge mechanism calls for another two months of repairs.

Amir Kror: Famous Pakhtu Soldier-Poet

BY M.S. BATRA

The sky smiles at my successes. Pakhtu its language has peculiar qualities and it is radically different from the vocabulary used in the present age. It is clear that during the first two hundred years of the advent of Islam, the Pakhtu language in Ghor vis-a-vis other languages was marked by simplicity and purity and this trend continued up to 400 H. Later gradually other elements started entering the language and its immaculate purity became a matter of the past. The original Pakhtu of Amir Kror's above poem is free from a single Arabic or Persian word and whatever words Pakhtu had in common with the ancient Aryan languages go to indicate that Pakhtu has been a very rich and complete language and it had certain enviable qualities.

The poem by Amir Kror speaks of his valour and courage, sense of national pride and his love for his people. It mirrors the moral and spiritual condition of the Pakhtunis of that age and irradiates their life in a myriad colour.

The maturity of thought and lucidity of the language found in the above poem is suggestive of Pakhtu having been in vogue at least 500 years before Amir Kror gave the literary world his composition. Irrespective of the opinion expressed by certain scholars, this one cannot be considered the first poem in Pakhtu.

Every language before reaching its maturity has to accept the influence of other languages over it. Even Persian literature in its early stages showed inexorably away of Arabic on it and this trend is evident up to 450 H. Amir Kror's composition is free from Arabic or Persian influence. Though Persian was not a complete language by then, yet even the Arabic or Pehlavi languages seemed helpless in the matter. It stands to reason, therefore, that the Pakhtu language was at zenith of its glory nearabout 100 H. after it had passed through many a vicissitude.

Without hitch or any defiance: Whole world is my dominion, All hanker for my alliance. For days, for months and years. Of a man stronger than me you will never hear.

The above poem, as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, has come to our hands from the Putta Khazana. It was written in the earlier decades of the second century Hijri. In its original

Blind People To Unite In World Federation

NEW YORK, Aug. 11. (AP).—The blind are uniting in a world federation to show that the blind can lead the blind.

A sightless but articulate professor from the University of California, Berkeley, has formed the World Federation of the Blind, because, he says, "the blind people ought to speak for themselves on their problems".

"Blind people are basically normal people who cannot see," said Dr. Jacobus Ten Broek, 52, the father of three who lost his vision in an automobile accident.

"Our number one problem is overcoming the misconception of sighted people about blindness. We don't belong in institutions, we can work," he said in an interview.

There are about 10 million blind persons in the world, with heavy density in poorer lands.

The recently formed world body elected a blind Ceylonese, Venzi Alagiyawanna, and a Pakistani woman, Dr. Fatima Shaw, first and second Vice-Presidents.

"Until now, the blind person's voice was carried on global scale by the World Council for the welfare of the blind, which the professor says is a "consultative body of sighted social workers".

Dr. Ten Broek hopes the newly formed federation—restricted to blind persons—will be an "inspiration to encourage each other". The federation, he added, "will formulate solutions and propose them to various governments".

Although it was created to supplement rather than replace, the world council, Dr. Ten Broek says here is a "good chance the emphasis will be on sightlessness since we are all blind, not sighted welfare workers helping the blind".

One point he has been pressing is a sweeping "reorganisation of public assistance so as to take the blind off relief."

New Constitution

(Contd. from page 2)

bodied in the constitution which, according to Mr. Majrooh, the President of Constitutional Committee, has provided for the Afghan type of democracy.

At this stage of the our national life, people all over the country are free to express their honest views in regard to the new constitution. To us, after carefully studying every phrase and clause of this national document, it is a well-balanced constitution, meant to realise justice and equality, establish political, economic and social democracy, organise the functions and branches of the state in such a way to insure liberty and to ensure welfare of the individuals and to maintain general order.

PRESS

(Contd. from page 2)

not developed. Nevertheless the government has made efforts to expand economic activities. The great wealth of the Pakhtia province is its vast forests, said the article. The government has recently decided to employ Pakhtia forestry in the interest of national economy in a better manner.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Aug. 11.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency:

BUYING	SELLING
60.00 U.S. Dollar	60.75
168.00 Pound Sterling	170.10
15.00 German Mark	15.1875
13.9697 Swiss Franc	14.1444
12.1457 French Franc	12.2976
7.50 Indian Rupee	Cash 8.35
8.20 Indian Rupee	Draft 8.35

African Exports

(Contd. from page 2)

teen former French, Belgian and Italian colonies with a total of about 50,000,000 inhabitants have joined the so-called "Yaunde Convention", which has linked them with the Common Market, while Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Nigeria are carrying on negotiations striving for similar arrangements.

According to the convention, six Western-European countries of the Common Market as of June 1 abolished all import tariffs for fifteen main commodities exported by the signatories of the convention. Besides this, the Common Market countries have begun to engage resources of a special fund of 780,000,000 dollars as assistance to their associated African partners in the course of the next five years. In return for these facilities and assistance, the Common Market expects to keep the eighteen countries of the "Yaunde Convention" and others that might join them as their important foreign market for industrial commodities, an area for capital investment within the development plans of these countries and as a regular source of raw materials and farm produce, in view of the almost general African manifestation that the birth rate is very high and that the significance of this market is growing because there is a parallel effort to raise the purchasing power of the Africans.

Economic Progress

(Contd. from page 1)

and, and insurance and shipping payments across national boundaries.

The Fund report pointed out that the balance of payments position of the United States had improved greatly in late 1963 and early 1964. Although part of the improvement was due to temporary factors, the report said, "some basic influences were also at work."

The Fund report said the improvement in the export earnings of the developing countries will increase investment opportunities in such countries and encourage private foreign investment, "where the climate for foreign investment is favourable."

But the report warned: "The movements of private capital are quite sensitive to political developments, and attitudes, and actions taken against foreign investments in one country may seriously affect prospects for a flow of capital not only to that country but also to other countries."

Large flows of private capital to some developing countries "will undoubtedly require a willingness, on the part of both investors and developing countries, to adopt new attitudes," the report said.

Also in Washington the World Bank announced yesterday that its fiscal year ended June 30th with a net income of \$ 97.5 million.

The earnings were slightly in excess of those of the preceding year and were based on gross income, exclusive of loan commissions of \$ 219.1 million. The statements further disclosed that the bank made 37 loans totaling \$2,491.8 million, reflecting a net number made last year.

Disbursements on loans were \$ 558.9 million, compared with \$ 620.4 million in the preceding year. Cumulative disbursements amounted to \$ 5,984.4 million on June 30, 1964.

On June 30, the outstanding funded debt of the bank was \$ 2,491.8 million, reflecting a net decrease of \$ 27.4 million in the past year.

ROME, Aug. 11. (Reuter).—The President of the Italian Senate Monday took over the duties of president as doctors reported the 73 year old President Antonio Segni still in "grave" condition after a brain stroke three days ago.

Congo Troops Kill 27 Rebels; Recapture Elisabethville

ELISABETHVILLE, Congo, August, 11, (AP).—

TWENTY-seven rebels were killed when they drove unsuspiciously into Elisabethville which was recaptured by government forces two days ago.

UAR And Iraq To Exchange Army Units For Training

DAMASCUS, Aug. 11, (AP).—Iraqi President Abdel Salam Aref said on Monday that Iraq and United Arab Republic would shortly exchange army units for training purposes.

Baghdad Radio said the President made this announcement in the course of a speech at an Iraqi army camp near Baghdad. But he did not give the size nor the exact date for the exchange operation.

Aref hinted, however, that the operation would come within the framework of an agreement signed last May for an eventual merger of the UAR and Iraq.

Imperialist radio stations claim UAR troops have been deployed in Iraq. I want to announce that UAR and Iraqi army units would shortly be exchanged by the two countries for training purposes," Aref said.

He said Arab countries must co-ordinate their potentialities in all fields to combat the Israeli threat and prepare for the "liberation of Palestine" from Israel.

Aref also charged that imperialism is trying to create another Israel in the British protected Arabian gulf region.

10 Pakistani Troops Killed In Attack

By Baluch Nationalists

KABUL, Aug. 11.—A report from Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a group of Baluch nationalists led by Ali Mohammad Maimag recently attacked Pakistani military establishments.

Ten Pakistani troops are reportedly killed and one officer seriously wounded. One nationalist also lost his life and two of them were captured.

According to another report from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, the Pakhtunistani nationalist leaders who addressed several meetings held by the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party at Bakhshi Pul in Kabul Gate, Peshawar, said that it was the right of the people of Pakhtunistan to freely exercise their franchise and no one could deprive them of that right.

They said that the people of Pakhtunistan were fighting for their rights and to attain these they are prepared to face all eventualities.

They also asked the Government of Pakistan to concede the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan and to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners without delay. The meetings were closed with slogans of "Long Live Pakhtunistan".

Wagner Favours Kennedy To Run For U.S. Senate From New York State

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, (AP).—U.S. Attorney-General Robert F. Kennedy would be "an excellent candidate" if he chose to run for the U.S. Senate from New York, Mayor Robert Wagner said Monday.

The Mayor's statement was made after he was informed that Kennedy had stated he would not consider entering New York state politics "without the express approvals of Mayor Wagner."

Wagner refrained from openly endorsing Kennedy for the democratic nomination for the senate seat held by Republican Kenneth B. Keating, but he said he felt his remarks about the Attorney-General were "a pretty strong statement." "If Kennedy chose to run," Wagner said, "I'm sure he

Police reports over the official network said that the rebels, who had returned from a raiding party in the interior, were unaware that the town had been retaken. Police say that the rebels drove into town, on the back of a truck, singing and joking.

They were challenged. The army men fled, except one lieutenant who was speared to death by the rebels. On the other side of town the truck ran into a police patrol which opened fire on the insurgents, who did not put a fight.

According to police reports, all those on the truck were killed by automatic fire. Before dying the rebels were alleged to have said: "You cannot kill us, we shall all be back within three days."

Army headquarters on Monday flew the body of the lieutenant back to Elisabethville.

An intercepted message on the army radio network on Monday stated that the units which had been ordered back to the tin mining town of Mahono had refused to leave the small village of Mitwaba, where they had fled after reports of rebel occupation of the tin mines.

Europeans' all employees of the Geomines' mining company, who had on Sunday volunteered to return to the mines to maintain the equipment, were still in Elisabethville on Monday.

The management refused to let them return there if the army will not guarantee that a permanent garrison will be stationed at Mahono. Meanwhile Katanga police have reported that the town is still unoccupied and is being looted by villagers.

CHINESE PHYSICIAN DELIVERS LECTURE

KABUL, Aug. 11.—Mr. Huang Ho, Leader of the medical mission from the People's Republic of China yesterday delivered a lecture on health services and medical training in China. The lecture, which was arranged at the Medical College, was attended by Afghan and foreign Professors and men and women students of the college. Professor Dr. Abdul Samad-Seraj-Dean of the Medical College in a speech at the end of the lecture described Mr. Huang-Ho's lecture as "interesting and expressed the hope that such contacts would be maintained because most of the health problems facing the two countries were identical and, therefore, better use could be made of each other's experiences."

KABUL, Aug. 11.—A farewell reception "was held in honour of Mr. Bonyin, an official of the Westminster Bank of London, by Mr. Gharwal, President of the Pashtany Tejarati Bank, at the club of the bank last night. The function was attended by high ranking officials of the ministries of Finance and Commerce, banking institutes, press representatives, Ambassador and members of the British Embassy in Kabul. Mr. Bonyin arrived in Kabul on April 23 under the programme of Westminster Bank of London to study the affairs of the Pashtany Tejarati Bank.

During his stay in Kabul he studied Pashtany Tejarati Bank and forwarded a report of his studies along with some suggestions and proposals to the bank. He also taught a course on banking at the Pashtany Tejarati Bank during his stay.

would win." The Mayor said he would make no more explicit statement concerning the Attorney-General's possible candidacy until he had talked with Kennedy.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 11.—At yesterday's session of the Provincial revenue commissioner's seminar a number of complicated financial subjects affecting recovery of taxes and dues were discussed. The meeting also dealt with certain items concerning the reorganisation of the accounting and administrative system in the treasury department.

KABUL, Aug. 11.—The meeting of the provincial directors of communications yesterday Engineer Giran, Chief of Telephone and Telegraph in the Ministry of Communications, described ways and means of improving telephone and telegraph communications in the provinces and also methods of increasing revenues.

He was followed by Mr. Mohammad Akram, Chief of the inspection department of the ministry, who gave details of the duties performed by his department. In the afternoon, Mr. Sauermilch, UN representative and advisor to the ministry made a general survey of the channel System, telephone and telegraph lines and functions of telephone exchanges.

GARDEZ, Aug. 11.—Mr. Mohammad Khwaja, the Chief of Commissioner of Urgan laid the foundation stone of the local civil hospital on Sunday. The hospital, being built in an area of two and a half acres, will have 14 rooms.

KABUL, Aug. 11.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education visited the new buildings and laboratories of Habibia High School yesterday. He also met 10 students of Habibia and Ghazi Schools, who had spent, under the American Field Service Programme, one year in the United States of America. The Minister asked them to try to take full advantage of the experience gained and studies made by them in the United States.

Cyprus Situation

(Contd. from page 1)

Saturday. The President thanked U Thant for his endeavours to put an end to "the aggression on Cyprus", and thanked Nielsen for his appeal to end the bombing of Cyprus.

A U.N. spokesman said yesterday the Turkish government had not sent a reply to the appeal by the Security Council so far.

The spokesman added that no information has come from the U.N. commander in Cyprus, General K. Thimayya, about the alleged bombing of Cyprus by two Turkish jet fighters yet.

In Athens, a Greek government spokesman said "We are heading for a peaceful development of the Cyprus problem, provided the Turkish government respects the U.N. Security Council's resolution on the cease-fire."

The Greek foreign minister and defence minister Stavros Kostopoulos and Petros Garoufalas both said that "everything is quiet in Cyprus."

Asked whether he had received any protest from the Turkish government regarding alleged bombing of Turkish Cypriot villages by Greek jet fighters Kostopoulos said "such protest has not been received so far."

Garoufalas said the five Greek jet fighters which overflowed south Cyprus yesterday "did not carry out any military operation whatsoever."

Garoufalas said the allegation that Kokkina, in Northwest Cyprus, was bombed "is completely inaccurate." "The Greek air force squadron which made a show of force in Cyprus yesterday has not hit any target whatsoever."

Kostopoulos said the Turkish government had, however, delivered a protest to the Greek ambassador in Turkey yesterday regarding alleged shooting incidents between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in three villages in



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **THE SPIRAL ROAD**, starring: Rock Hudson, Burl Ives and Gena Rowlands.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **THIS CAMP**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **SAHIB BIBI OR GHULAM**.

Kuanda Says Outside

Interference Existed

In Recent Clashes

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 11, (Reuter).—Kaunda, Northern Rhodesian Prime Minister, said here Monday he thought there had been outside interference in the Lumpa church disturbances.

"Definitely this has been exploited by some better informed minds, in the military sense," he told a press conference here.

Asked where intervention might have come from, he said: "I have my own thoughts on this but it would not be right for me as prime minister to hazard a guess."

Meanwhile, 12 Northern Rhodesian parsons were Monday setting out for the remote northern province to use religious arguments to try to persuade the fanatical Lumpa church followers to surrender. Nearly 400 people have been killed since the Lumpa disturbances broke out over a fortnight ago.

The parsons, led by the reverend Colin Morris, head of the United Church of Central Africa in Northern Rhodesia, was to move out Tuesday from Chinsali into the dense bush. Morris said it was rumoured many Lumpa followers wanted to surrender but not to government officials or the security forces.

At his press conference, Dr. Kaunda once again appealed to Northern Rhodesians, including followers of his own ruling United Party, not to retaliate against members of the Lumpa sect.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

FOR SALE: 1959 wheelbase LAND ROVER STATION WAGON: Customs duty unpaid. The vehicle may be inspected at British Embassy Garage from August 4th, daily except Sunday, 8.30-5 p.m. Offers to the Accountant, British Embassy, by 13th August.

VOLSWAGEN 1960 FOR SALE CUSTOM DUTIES PAID PHONE 21918

Cyprus:

A court announcement said last night that King Constantine yesterday received in audience the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Murray, the US Ambassador, Henry Labouisse, and the chief of the defence general staff, general Ioannis Pipilis.

In Tunis, it was revealed President Makarios has urged President Habib Bourguiba to use his influence to end Turkish "aggression" on the island.

President Makarios said in an urgent message to the Tunisian head of state that the Turkish government had "committed unprompted and blind aggression" on Cyprus.

Turkish planes had killed hundreds of innocent women and children and Turkish warships sailing to Cyprus with an evident intention to invade the island, the message said.

President Makarios asked President Bourguiba to use his influence to put an end to the serious actions of aggression for which the Turkish Government is responsible and which represent a crime against humanity as well as a serious danger for world peace.